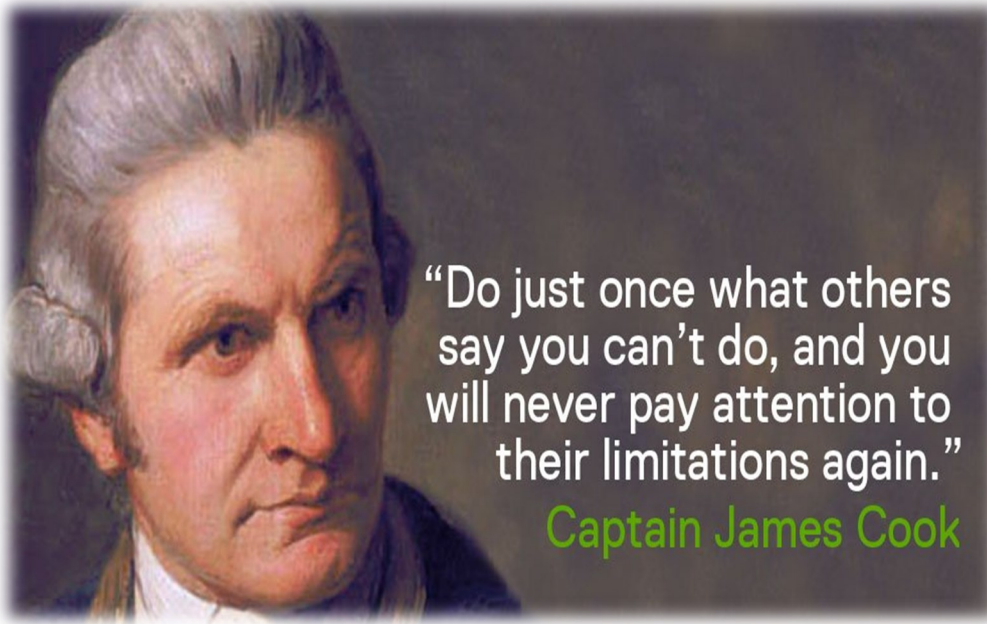


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# Captain James Cook

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/James-Cook>

**James Cook** (born October 27, 1728, Marton-in-Cleveland, [Yorkshire](#), England—died February 14, 1779, Kealahukua Bay, Hawaii) was a British naval captain, navigator, and explorer who sailed the seaways and coasts of [Canada](#) (1759 and 1763–67) and conducted three [expeditions](#) to the [Pacific Ocean](#) (1768–71, 1772–75, and 1776–79), ranging from the [Antarctic](#) ice fields to the [Bering Strait](#) and from the coasts of [North America](#) to [Australia](#) and [New Zealand](#).

## Early life

James Cook was the son of a farmhand migrant from [Scotland](#). While Cook was still a child, his father became the foreman on a farm in a neighbouring village. Young James early showed signs of an inquiring and able mind, and his father's employer paid for his schooling in the village until he was 12 years old. His early teens were spent on the farm where his father worked, but a brief apprenticeship in a [general store](#) in a coastal village north of [Whitby](#) brought him into contact with ships and the sea.

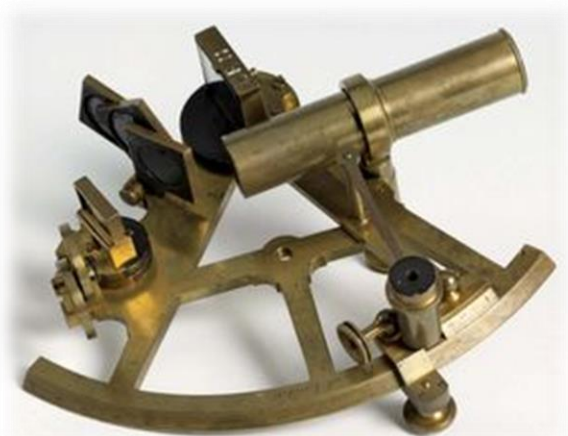
At the age of 18, in 1746, he was apprenticed to a well-known [Quaker](#) shipowner, John Walker of Whitby, and at 21 was rated able seaman in the Walker collier-barks—stout, seaworthy, slow 300- and 400-tonners mainly in the [North Sea](#) trade. When the ships were laid up for refitting (done by the apprentices and crews) at Whitby during the worst months of winter, Cook lived ashore and studied mathematics by night. The Whitby barks, constantly working North Sea waters off a dangerous and ill-

marked lee shore, offered Cook [splendid](#) practical training: the young man who learned his seamanship there had little to fear from any other sea

Promoted to mate in 1752, Cook was offered command of a bark three years later, after eight years at sea. Advancement of this nature opened up a career that would have satisfied most working seamen, but instead Cook volunteered as able seaman in the [Royal Navy](#). The navy, he was sure, offered a more interesting career for the competent professional seaman, and greater opportunity than in the North Sea barks. Tall, of striking appearance, Cook almost immediately caught the attention of his superiors, and with excellent power of command, he was marked for rapid advancement.

After advancing to master's mate and [boatswain](#), both noncommissioned ranks, he was made master of HMS *Pembroke* at the age of 29. During the [Seven Years' War](#) between Great Britain and France (1756–63), he saw action in the [Bay of Biscay](#), was given command of a captured ship, and took part in the [siege](#) of Louisbourg, Île Royale (now in [Nova Scotia](#)), and in the successful amphibious assault against [Quebec](#). His charting and marking of the more difficult reaches of the [St. Lawrence River](#) contributed to the success of Maj. Gen. [James Wolfe](#)'s landing there. Based at [Halifax](#) during the winters, he mastered [surveying](#) with the plane table. Between 1763 and 1768, after the war had ended, he commanded the schooner *Grenville* while surveying the coasts of [Newfoundland](#), sailing most of the year and working on his charts at his base in [England](#) during the winters. In 1766 he observed an [eclipse](#) of the [Sun](#) and sent the details to the [Royal Society](#) in London—an unusual activity for a [noncommissioned officer](#), for Cook still rated only as master.

### **Voyages and discoveries**



**Brass sextant used by James Cook.**

In 1768 the [Royal Society](#), in [conjunction](#) with the [Admiralty](#), was organizing the first scientific expedition to the Pacific, and the rather

obscure 40-year-old James Cook was appointed commander of the expedition. Hurriedly commissioned as lieutenant, he was given a homely looking but extremely sturdy Whitby coal-hauling bark renamed HMS [Endeavour](#), then four years old, of just 368 tons and less than 98 feet (30 metres) long. Cook's orders were to convey gentlemen of the Royal Society and their assistants to [Tahiti](#) to observe the transit of the planet [Venus](#) across the Sun. That done, on June 3, 1769, he was to find the southern [continent](#), the so-called Terra Australis, which philosophers argued must exist to balance the landmasses of the Northern Hemisphere. The leader of the scientists was the rich and able [Joseph Banks](#), aged 26, who was assisted by Daniel Solander, a Swedish botanist, as well as astronomers (Cook rating as one) and artists. Cook carried an early nautical almanac and brass [sextants](#) but no [chronometer](#) on the first [voyage](#).



**Replica of the HMS *Endeavour*; the ship sailed  
by James Cook on his first voyage to the Pacific in 1768–71.**

Striking south and southwest from Tahiti, where his predecessors had sailed west and west-northwest with the favouring trade winds, Cook found and charted all of [New Zealand](#), a difficult job that took six months. After that, instead of turning before the west winds for the homeward run around [Cape Horn](#), he crossed the [Tasman Sea](#) westward and, on April 19, 1770, came upon the southeast coast of [Australia](#). Running north along its 2,000-mile (3,200 km) eastern coast, surveying as he went, Cook successfully navigated [Queensland's Great Barrier Reef](#)—since reckoned as one of the greatest navigational hazards in the world—taking the [Coral Sea](#) and the [Torres Strait](#) in his stride. Once the bark touched on a coral [spur](#) by night, but it withstood the impact and was refloated. After the *Endeavour* was grounded on the nearby Queensland coast and repaired, Cook sailed it back to England. He stopped briefly at Batavia (modern [Jakarta](#)) for supplies, and, although the crew had been remarkably healthy until then, 30 died of fever and [dysentery](#) contracted while on land. None of the crew, however, died of [scurvy](#) (a dietary disease, caused by a lack of [ascorbic acid](#), that notoriously decimated the crews of ships on lengthy voyages in the 18th century). This was because, in addition to ensuring cleanliness and ventilation in the crew's quarters, Cook insisted on an [appropriate](#) diet that included cress, sauerkraut, and a kind of orange

extract. The health in which he maintained his sailors in consequence made his name a naval byword.



**Capt. James Cook claiming what is now New South Wales, Australia, for Great Britain (1770), from an engraving after a painting by J.A. Gilfillan, 19th century.**

Back in England, he was promoted to commander and presented to King [George III](#), and soon he began to organize another and even more ambitious voyage. The success of the expedition of Joseph Banks and his scientists (which established the useful principle of sending scientists on naval voyages—e.g., [Charles Darwin](#) in the *Beagle*, [T.H. Huxley](#) in the *Rattlesnake*, and J.D. Hooker with Sir James Ross to the [Ross Sea](#) in the Antarctic) [stimulated](#) interest not only in the discovery of new lands but in the new knowledge in many other scientific subjects. The wealth of scientifically collected material from the *Endeavour* voyage was unique. Cook was now sent out with two ships to make the first circumnavigation of and penetration into the [Antarctic](#).



***View of Huahine*, watercolour by John Webber, 1776–80. Webber was an artist who sailed with James Cook on his third voyage to the Pacific.**

Between July 1772 and July 1775 Cook made what ranks as one of the greatest sailing ship voyages, again with a small former Whitby ship, the *Resolution*, and a consort ship, the *Adventure*. He found no trace of Terra Australis, though he sailed beyond latitude 70° S in the Antarctic, but he successfully completed the first west–east circumnavigation in high latitudes, charted [Tonga](#) and [Easter Island](#) during the winters, and



discovered [New Caledonia](#) in the Pacific and the [South Sandwich Islands](#) and [South Georgia island](#) in the Atlantic. He showed that a real Terra Australis existed only in the landmasses of Australia, New Zealand, and whatever land might remain frozen beyond the ice rim of [Antarctica](#). And, once again, not one of his crew died of scurvy. Back in England, he was promoted to captain at last, elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and awarded one of its highest honours, the gold [Copley Medal](#), for a paper that he prepared on his work against scurvy.

There was [yet](#) one secret of the Pacific to be discovered: whether there existed a northwest passage around Canada and [Alaska](#) or a [northeast](#) one around [Siberia](#), between the Atlantic and Pacific. Although the passages had long been sought in vain from Europe, it was thought that the search from the North Pacific might be successful. The man to undertake the search obviously was Cook, and in July 1776 he went off again on the *Resolution*, with another Whitby ship, the *Discovery*. This search was unsuccessful, for neither a northwest nor a northeast passage usable by sailing ships existed, and the voyage led to Cook's death. In a brief fracas with Hawaiians over the stealing of a cutter, Cook was slain on the beach at Kealahakua by the Polynesians.

Cook's voyaging left him comparatively little time for family life. Although Cook had married Elizabeth Batts in 1762, when he was 34 years old, he was at sea for more than half of their married life. The couple had six children, three of whom died in infancy. The three surviving sons, two of whom entered the navy, had all died by 1794.

Cook had set new standards of thoroughness in discovery and seamanship, in [navigation](#), [cartography](#), and the care of men at sea, in relations with [indigenous](#) peoples both friendly and hostile, and in the application of science at sea. And he had peacefully changed the map of the world more than any other single man in history.

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**Elizabeth Cook, wife and for 56 years widow of James Cook.**

# James Cook and his voyages

<https://www.nla.gov.au/collections/guide-selected-collections/james-cook-and-his-voyages>

**T**he son of a farm labourer, James Cook (1728-1779) was born at Marton in Yorkshire. In 1747 he was apprenticed to James Walker, a shipowner and master mariner of Whitby, and for several years sailed in colliers in the North Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea and Baltic Sea. In 1755 he volunteered for service in the Royal Navy and was appointed an able seaman on HMS *Eagle*. Within two years he was promoted to the rank of master and in 1758 he sailed to North America on HMS *Pembroke*. His surveys of the St Lawrence River, in the weeks before the capture of Quebec, established his reputation as an outstanding surveyor. In 1763 the Admiralty gave him the task of surveying the coast of Newfoundland and southern Labrador. He spent four years on HMS *Grenville*, recording harbours and headlands, shoals and rocks, and also observed an eclipse of the sun in 1766.

## **First voyage**

In May 1768 Cook was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and given command of the bark *Endeavour*. He was instructed to sail to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus in 1769 and also to ascertain whether a continent existed in the southern latitudes of the Pacific Ocean. The expedition, which included a party of scientists and artists led by Joseph Banks, left Plymouth in August 1768 and sailed to Brazil and around Cape Horn, reaching Tahiti in April 1769. After the astronomical observations were completed, Cook sailed south to 40°S, but failed to find any land. He then headed for New Zealand, which he circumnavigated, establishing that there were two principal islands. From New Zealand he sailed to New Holland, which he first sighted in April 1770. He charted the eastern coast, naming prominent landmarks and collecting many botanical specimens at Botany Bay. The expedition nearly ended in disaster when the *Endeavour* struck the Great Barrier Reef, but it was eventually dislodged and was careened and repaired at Endeavour River. From there it sailed around Cape York through Torres Strait to Batavia, in the Dutch East Indies. In Batavia and on the last leg of the voyage one-third of the crew died of malaria and dysentery. Cook and the other survivors finally reached England in July 1771.

## Second voyage

In 1772 Cook, who had been promoted to the rank of captain, led a new expedition to settle once and for all the speculative existence of the Great Southern Continent by 'prosecuting your discoveries as near to the South Pole as possible'. The sloops *Resolution* and *Adventure*, the latter commanded by Tobias Furneaux, left Sheerness in June 1772 and sailed to Cape Town. The ships became separated in the southern Indian Ocean and the *Adventure* sailed along the southern and eastern coasts of Van Diemen's Land before reuniting with the *Resolution* at Queen Charlotte Sound in New Zealand. The ships explored the Society and Friendly Islands before they again became separated in October 1773. The *Adventure* sailed to New Zealand, where 10 of the crew were killed by Maori, and returned to England in June 1774. The *Resolution* sailed south from New Zealand, crossing the Antarctic Circle and reaching 71°10'S, further south than any ship had been before. It then traversed the southern Pacific Ocean, visiting Easter Island, Tahiti, the Friendly Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island and New Zealand. In November 1774 Cook began the homeward voyage, sailing to Chile, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, South Georgia and Cape Town. The expedition reached England in July 1775.

## Third voyage

A year later Cook left Plymouth on an expedition to search for the North West Passage. His two ships were HMS *Resolution* and *Discovery*, the latter commanded by Charles Clerke. They sailed to Cape Town, Kerguelen Island in the southern Indian Ocean, Adventure Bay in Van Diemen's Land, and Queen Charlotte Sound in New Zealand. They then revisited the Friendly and Society Islands. Sailing northwards, Cook became the first European to travel to the Hawaiian Islands (which he named the Sandwich Islands), and reached the North American coast in March 1778. The ships followed the coast northwards to Alaska and the Bering Strait and reached 70°44'N, before being driven back by ice. They returned to the Sandwich Islands and on 14 February 1779 Cook was killed by Hawaiians at Kealahkekua Bay. Clerke took over the command and in the summer of 1779 the expedition again tried unsuccessfully to penetrate the pack ice beyond Bering Strait. Clerke died in August 1779 and John Gore and James King commanded the ships on the voyage home via Macao and Cape Town. They reached London in October 1780.

## Acquisition

The earliest acquisitions by the Library of original works concerning Cook's voyages were the papers of Sir Joseph Banks and a painting of John Webber, which were acquired from E.A. Petherick in 1909. In 1923 the Australian Government purchased at a Sotheby's sale in London the *Endeavour* journal of James Cook, together with four other Cook



documents that had been in the possession of the Bolckow family in Yorkshire. The manuscripts of Alexander Home were purchased from the Museum Bookstore in London in 1925, while the journal of James Burney was received with the Ferguson Collection in 1970. A facsimile copy of the journal of the *Resolution* in 1772–75 was presented by Queen Elizabeth II in 1954.

The 18 crayon drawings of South Sea Islanders by William Hodges were presented to the Library by the British Admiralty in 1939. They had previously been in the possession of Greenwich Hospital. The view from Point Venus by Hodges was bought at a Christie's sale in 1979. The paintings of William Ellis were part of the Nan Kivell Collection, with the exception of the view of Adventure Bay, which was bought from Hordern House in Sydney in 1993. The painting of the death of Cook by George Carter and most of the paintings of John Webber were also acquired from Rex Nan Kivell. The painting by John Mortimer was bequeathed to the Library by Dame Merlyn Myer and was received in 1987.

## **Description**

### **Manuscripts**

The *Endeavour* journal of James Cook (MS 1) is the most famous item in the Library's collections. It has been the centrepiece of many exhibitions ever since its acquisition in 1923, and in 2001 it became the first Australian item to be included on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO's) Memory of the World Register. While there are other journals of the first voyage that are partly in Cook's hand, MS 1 is the only journal that is entirely written by Cook and covers the whole voyage of the *Endeavour*. The early entries in 1768, as the ship crossed the Atlantic Ocean, are brief but the passages describing Cook's experiences and impressions in Tahiti, New Zealand and New South Wales in 1769–70 are very detailed. The journal, which is 753 pages in length, was originally a series of paper volumes and loose sheets, but they were bound into a single volume in the late nineteenth century. The current binding of oak and pigskin dates from 1976.

Two other manuscripts, also acquired in 1923, relate to the first voyage. The *Endeavour* letterbook (MS 2), in the hand of Cook's clerk, Richard Orton, contains copies of Cook's correspondence with the Admiralty and the various branches of the Navy Board. Of particular importance are the original and additional secret instructions that he received from the Lords of the Admiralty in July 1768. The other item (MS 3) is a log of the voyage, ending with the arrival in Batavia. The writer is not known, although it may have been Charles Green, the astronomer. Other documents concerning the voyage are among the papers of Joseph Banks (MS 9), including his

letters to the Viceroy of Brazil in 1768 and the 'Hints' of the Earl of Morton, the president of the Royal Society.

The Library holds a facsimile copy (MS 1153) of the journal of HMS *Resolution* on the second voyage, the original of which is in the National Maritime Museum in London. It is in the hand of Cook's clerk, William Dawson. It also holds the journal (MS 3244) of James Burney, a midshipman on HMS *Adventure*, covering the first part of the voyage in 1772–73. It includes a map of eastern Van Diemen's Land and Burney's transcription of Tongan music. In addition, there is a letterbook (MS 6) of the *Resolution* for both the second and third voyages. Documents of the third voyage include an account of the death of Cook (MS 8), probably dictated by Burney, and two manuscripts of Alexander Home (MS 690). They contain descriptions of Tahiti and Kamtschatka and another account of Cook's death.

The earliest manuscript of Cook in the collection is his description of the coast of Nova Scotia, with two maps of Harbour Grace and Carbonere, dating from 1762 (MS 5). The library holds original letters of Cook written to John Harrison, George Perry, Sir Philip Stephens and the Commissioners of Victualling. There is also in the Nan Kivell Collection a group of papers and letters of the Cook family, 1776–1926 (MS 4263).

[MS 1](#) *Journal of the H.M.S. Endeavour, 1768-1771*

[MS 2](#) *Cook's voyage 1768-71 : copies of correspondence, etc. 1768-1771*

[MS 3](#) *Log of H.M.S. Endeavour, 1768-1770*

[MS 5](#) *Description of the sea coast of Nova Scotia, 1762*

[MS 6](#) *Letterbook, 1771-1778*

[MS 8](#) *Account of the death of James Cook, 1779*

[MS 9](#) *Papers of Sir Joseph Banks, 1745-1923*

[MS 690](#) Home, Alexander, *Journals, 1777-1779*

[MS 1153](#) *Journal of H.M.S. Resolution, 1772-1775*

[MS 3244](#) Burney, James, *Journal, 1772-1773*

[MS 4263](#) *Family papers 1776-1926*

## Microfilms

Many records relating to the voyages of Cook have been microfilmed at the National Archives (formerly the Public Record Office) in London and other archives and libraries in Britain. They include the official log of HMS *Endeavour* and the private journals kept by Cook on his second and third voyages. The reels with the prefixes PRO or M were filmed by the Australian Joint Copying Project.

[mfm PRO 3268](#) Letters of Capt. James Cook to the Admiralty, 1768–79 (Adm. 1/1609-12)

[mfm PRO 1550–51](#) Captain's log books, HMS *Adventure*, 1772–74 (Adm. 51/4521-24)

[mfm PRO 1554](#) Captain's log books, HMS *Discovery*, 1776–79 (Adm. 51/4528-9)

[mfm PRO 1554](#) Captain's log books, HMS *Resolution*, 1779 (Adm. 51/4529)

[mfm PRO 1555–6](#) Captain's log books, HMS *Discovery*, 1776–79 (Adm. 51/4530-1)

[mfm PRO 1561–3](#) Captain's log books, HMS *Endeavour*, 1768–71 (Adm. 51/4545-8)

[mfm PRO 1565–70](#) Captain's log books, HMS *Resolution*, 1771–79 (Adm. 51/4553-61)

[mfm PRO 1572](#) Logbooks, HMS *Adventure*, 1772–74 (Adm. 53/1)

[mfm PRO 1575–6](#) Logbooks, HMS *Discovery*, 1776–79 (Adm. 53/20-24)

[mfm PRO 1580](#) Logbooks, HMS *Endeavour*, 1768–71 (Adm. 53/39-41)

[mfm PRO 1590–4](#) Logbooks, HMS *Resolution*, 1771–80 (Adm. 53/103-24)

[mfm PRO 1756](#) Logbook, HMS *Adventure*, 1772–74 (BL 44)

[mfm PRO 1756](#) Observations made on board HMS *Adventure*, 1772–74 (BL 45)

[mfm PRO 1756A](#) Logbook, HMS *Resolution*, 1772–75 (BL 46)

[mfm PRO 1756](#) Observations made on board HMS *Resolution*, 1772–75 (BL 47)

[mfm PRO 1756](#) Journal of Capt. J. Cook: observations on variations in compass and chronometer rates, 1776 (BL 48)

[mfm PRO 1756](#) Astronomical observations, HMS *Resolution*, 1778–80 (BL 49)

[mfm PRO 4461–2](#) Ship's musters, HMS *Endeavour*, 1768–71 (Adm. 12/8569)

[mfm PRO 4462–3](#) Ship's musters, HMS *Adventure*, 1769–74 (Adm. 12/7550)

[mfm PRO 4463–4](#) Ship's musters, HMS *Resolution*, 1771–75 (Adm. 12/7672)

[mfm PRO 4464](#) Ship's musters, HMS *Discovery*, 1776–80 (Adm. 12/8013)

[mfm PRO 4464–5](#) Ship's musters, HMS *Resolution*, 1776–80 (Adm. 12/9048-9)

[mfm PRO 6119](#) Deptford Yard letterbooks, 1765-78 (Adm. 106/3315-8)

[MAP mfm M 406](#) Charts and tracings of Australian and New Zealand coastlines by R. Pickersgill and Capt. James Cook, 1769–70 (Hydrographic Department)

[mfm M 869](#) Letters of David Samwell, 1773–82 (Liverpool City Libraries)

[mfm M 1561](#) Log of HMS *Endeavour*, 1768–71 (British Library)

[mfm M 1562](#) Journal of Capt. Tobias Furneaux on HMS *Adventure*, 1772–74 (British Library)

[mfm M1563](#) Drawings of William Hodges on voyage of HMS *Resolution*, 1772–74 (British Library)

[mfm M 1564](#) Log of Lieut. Charles Clerke on HMS *Resolution*, 1772–75 (British Library)

[mfm M 1565](#) Journal of Lieut. James Burney on HMS *Discovery*, 1776–79 (British Library)

[mfm M 1566](#) Journal of Thomas Edgar on HMS *Discovery*, 1776–79

[mfm M 1580](#) Journal of Capt. James Cook on HMS *Resolution*, 1771–74 (British Library)

[mfm M 1580–1](#) Journal of Capt. James Cook on HMS *Resolution*, 1776–79 (British Library)

[mfm M 1583](#) Journal of David Samwell on HMS *Resolution* and *Discovery*, 1776–79 (British Library)

[mfm M 2662](#) Correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks, 1768–1819 (Natural History Museum)

[mfm M 3038](#) Letters of Capt. James Cook, 1775–77 (National Maritime Museum)

[mfm M 3074](#) Drafts of Capt. James Cook's account of his second voyage (National Maritime Museum)

[mfm G 9](#) Journal of voyage of HMS *Endeavour*, 1768–71 (National Maritime Museum)

[mfm G 13](#) Journal of voyage of HMS *Resolution*, 1772–75 (National Maritime Museum)

[mfm G 27412](#) Journal of Capt. James Cook on HMS *Endeavour*, 1768–70 (Mitchell Library)

## Maps

The only manuscript maps drawn by Cook held in the Library are the two maps of Halifax Harbour, Nova Scotia, contained in MS 5. The map by James Burney of Van Diemen's Land, contained in his 1773–74 journal, is the only manuscript map in the Library emanating from Cook's three Pacific voyages.

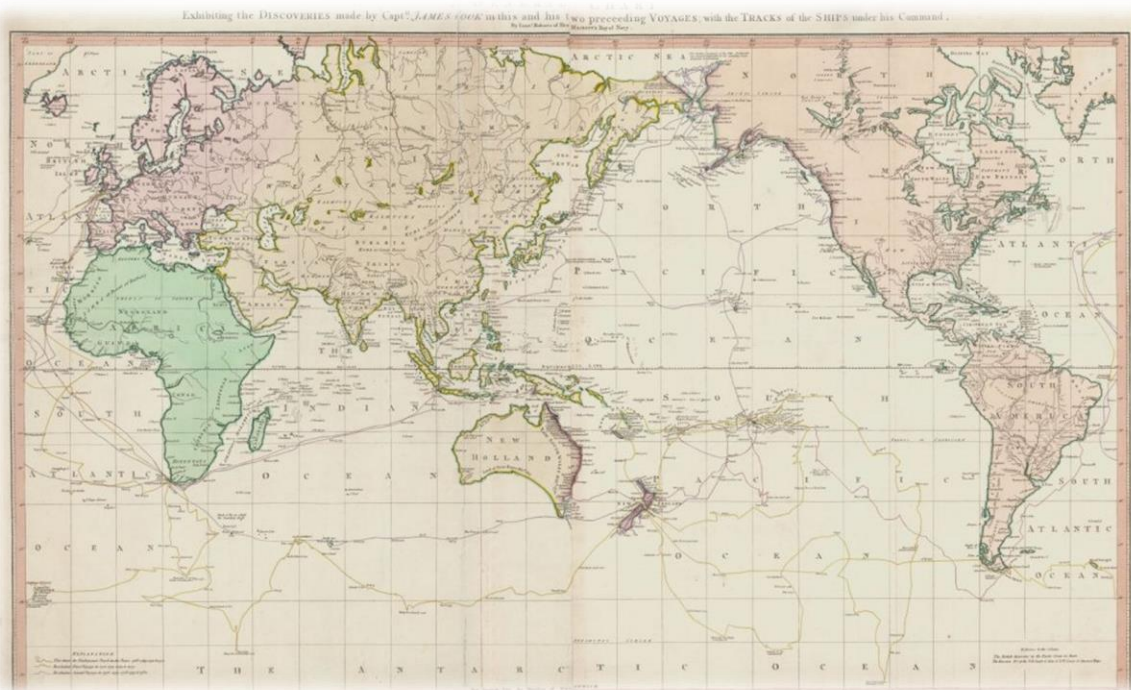
On the first voyage most of the surveys were carried out by Cook himself, assisted by Robert Molyneux, the master, and Richard Pickersgill, the master's mate. Cook produced some of the fair charts, but it seems that most were drawn by Isaac Smith, one of the midshipmen. After the voyage the larger charts were engraved by William Whitchurch and a number of engravers worked on the smaller maps. The Library holds nine maps (six sheets) and five coastal views (one sheet) published in 1773, as well as two French maps of New Zealand and New South Wales based on Cook's discoveries (1774).

Cook and Pickersgill, who had been promoted to lieutenant, carried out most of the surveys on the second voyage. Others were performed by Joseph Gilbert, master of the *Resolution*, Peter Fannin, master of the *Adventure*, the astronomer William Wales and James Burney. Isaac Smith, the master's mate, again drew most of the fair charts of the voyage



and William Whitchurch again did most of the engravings. The Library holds 15 maps (10 sheets) published in 1777.

On the third voyage, Cook seems to have produced very few charts. Most of the surveys were carried out by William Bligh, master of the *Resolution*, and Thomas Edgar, master of the *Discovery*. Henry Roberts, the master's mate and a competent artist, made the fair charts and after the voyage he drew the compilation charts from which the engraved plates were produced. Alexander Dalrymple supervised the engravings. The Library holds five maps and five coastal views published in 1784–86.



**Henry Roberts, *A General Chart Exhibiting the Discoveries Made by Captain James Cook in This and His Two Preceding Voyages, with the Tracks of the Ships under His Command*, 1780s, [nla.cat-vn1785992](#)**

The Library holds a number of objects that allegedly belonged to Cook, such as a walking stick, a clothes brush and a fork. A more substantial artefact is a mahogany and rosewood fall-front desk that was believed to have been used by Cook on one of his voyages. Other association items are a compass, protractor, ruler and spirit level owned by Alexander Hood, the master's mate on HMS *Resolution* in 1772–75.

Three of the medals issued by the Royal Society in 1784 to commemorate the achievements of Cook are held in the Library. Another medal issued in 1823 to commemorate his voyages is also held.

The Library has several collections of tapa cloth, including a piece of cloth and two reed maps brought back by Alexander Hood in 1774 and a

catalogue of 56 specimens of cloth collected on Cook's three voyages (1787).

[Captain James Cook's walking stick](#)

[Clothes brush said to have been the property of Captain Cook](#)

[Captain James Cook's fork](#)

[Mahogany fall-front bureau believed to have been used by Captain Cook](#)

[Compass, protractor, ruler and spirit level owned by Alexander Hood](#)

[Commemorative medal to celebrate the voyages of Captain James Cook \(1784\)](#)

[Medal to commemorate the voyages of Captain Cook \(1823\)](#)

[Sample of tapa cloth and two reed mats brought back by Alex Hood](#)

[A catalogue of the different specimens of cloth collected in the three voyages of Captain Cook](#)

## **Pictures**

The Library holds a very large number of engraved portraits of James Cook, many of them based on the paintings by Nathaniel Dance, William Hodges and John Webber. It also holds two oil portraits by unknown artists, one being a copy of the portrait by Dance held in the National Maritime Museum in London. Of special interest is a large oil painting by John Mortimer, possibly painted in 1771, depicting Daniel Solander, Joseph Banks, James Cook, John Hawkesworth and Lord Sandwich.

There were two artists on the *Endeavour*: Alexander Buchan, who died in Tahiti in 1769, and Sydney Parkinson, who died in Batavia in 1771. The Library has a few original works that have been attributed to Parkinson, in particular a watercolour of breadfruit, which is in the Nan Kivell Collection. In addition, there are a number of prints that were reproduced in the publications of Hawkesworth and Parkinson in 1773, including the interior of a Tahitian house, the fort at Point Venus, a view of Matavai Bay, Maori warriors and war canoes, mountainous country on the west coast of New Zealand, and a view of Endeavour River.

William Hodges was the artist on the *Resolution* in 1772–75. The Library holds an outstanding collection of 18 chalk drawings by Hodges of the heads of Pacific Islanders. They depict men and women of New Zealand, Tahiti, Tonga, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Easter Island. Other works by Hodges include an oil painting of a dodo and a red parakeet,

watercolours of Tahiti, Tonga and the New Hebrides, and an oil painting of Point Venus. There are also two pen and wash drawings of the *Resolution* by John Elliott, who was a midshipman on the ship. Among the prints of Hodges are other heads of Pacific Islanders, a portrait of Omai, the Tahitian who visited England in 1775–76, and views of Tahiti, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Norfolk Island, Easter Island and Tierra del Fuego.

John Webber, who was on the *Resolution* in 1776–80, had been trained as a landscape artist in Berne and Paris. Another artist on the expedition was William Ellis, the surgeon's mate on the *Discovery*, who was a fine draughtsman. The Library holds 19 of Webber's watercolours, ink and wash drawings, crayon drawings and pencil drawings of views in Tahiti, the Friendly Islands, the Sandwich Islands, Alaska and Kamchatka. There are also oil portraits by Webber of John Gore and James King. Ellis is equally well represented, with 23 watercolours, ink drawings and pencil drawings of scenes in Kerguelen Island, New Zealand, Tahiti, Nootka Sound, Alaska and Kamchatka. Of particular interest is a watercolour and ink drawing by Ellis of the *Resolution* and *Discovery* moored in Adventure Bay in 1777, the earliest original Australian work in the Pictures Collection. The death of Cook is the subject of the largest oil painting in the Library's collection, painted by George Carter in 1781.

Omai, the first Polynesian to be seen in London, was the subject of a number of portraits, included a celebrated painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Library has a pencil drawing of Omai by Reynolds. A pantomime by John O'Keefe entitled *Omai, or a Trip Round the World*, enjoyed great success in London in 1785–86, being played more than 50 times. The Library holds a collection of 17 watercolour costume designs for the pantomime, drawn by Philippe de Loutherbourg and based mainly on drawings by Webber. The subjects include 'Obereyae enchatress', 'Otoo King of Otaheite', 'a chief of Tchutski' and 'a Kamtchadale'.



## TIMELINE

<https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/captain-james-cook-timeline>

Captain Cook rose from humble beginnings in Yorkshire to become a national hero. To his contemporaries in the Navy he was renowned for his precise surveying, innovations in keeping his crew healthy and early championing of Harrison's solution to the problem of longitude.

1728: Born in Marton in Yorkshire.

1746: Accepted as a sea apprentice by John Walker, head of a shipping firm engaged in the East Coast coal trade.

1755: Volunteers for the Royal Navy.

July 1757: Promoted master of the Solebay, later the Pembroke.

1763–1766: Surveys the coast of Newfoundland, observes an eclipse.

Summer 1768: Sails for Tahiti on HMS Endeavour to record observations of the Transit of Venus.

June 1769: Opens secret instructions from the Admiralty – he is to sail south in search for Terra Australis Incognita and explore the coast of New Zealand.

Autumn 1769: Sails around New Zealand, expertly charting the coast and proving that it is not part of a great southern continent.

Spring 1770: Lands in Botany Bay encountering the first aborigines.

October 1770: The Endeavour lands at Batavia for a much-needed refit. Many of Cook's men suffer and die from malaria and dysentery.

July 1772: Cook, now a commander, sets out with two colliers, Resolution and Adventure.

January 1773: Cook becomes the first navigator to cross the Antarctic Circle.

Summer 1773: The crews return to Tahiti and then visit Tonga. When they turn south to explore the Antarctic once more, the two vessels lose touch and Furneaux, in command of Adventure, leaves New Zealand and heads home.

January 1774: Cook's travels in the South Pacific have proved that there is no habitable continent. Instead of returning home, he continues to explore.

Spring 1774: Cook explores and accurately charts Easter Island, the Marquesas Islands and the Friendly Isles and others.

November 1774: Resolution heads for home.

Summer 1776: Cook sets off again with the Resolution and Discovery in search of the North-West passage.









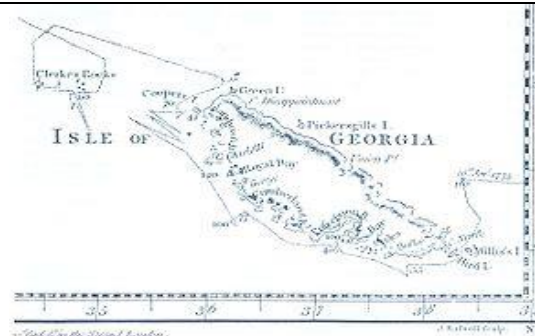
Cook landing at Botany Bay (Kamay)



Endeavour replica in Cooktown,  
Queensland harbour – anchored where  
the original *Endeavour* was beached for  
seven weeks in 1770



Illustration from the 1815 edition of  
Cook's *Voyages*, depicting Cook watching a  
human sacrifice in Tahiti c. 1773



James Cook's 1777 South-Up map  
of South Georgia, which he named after  
King George III



**HMS *Resolution* and *Discovery* in Tahiti**



**Marker at the shoreline of Kealakekua Bay, near the spot where Captain Cook was slain**



**William Hodges' painting of HMS *Resolution* and HMS *Adventure* in Matavai Bay, Tahiti**

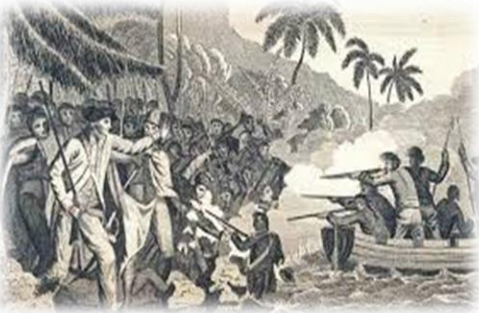


**Annual re-enactment of James Cook's visit in Cooktown, Queensland**



**Statue of James Cook, Hyde Park, Sydney. The rear inscription reads: "Discovered this territory, 1770".**





# DEATH OF JAMES COOK

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death\\_of\\_James\\_Cook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death_of_James_Cook)

On 14 February 1779, English explorer Captain [James Cook](#) was violently killed as he attempted to kidnap [Kalaniʻōpuʻu](#), the [ruling chief](#) ([aliʻi nui](#)) of the island of [Hawaii](#), after the native Hawaiians had stolen a longboat from Cook's expedition. As Cook and his men attempted to take the chief to his ship, they were confronted by a crowd of Hawaiians at [Kealahukua Bay](#) seeking to rescue their hostage. The ensuing battle killed Cook and several Royal Marines, as well as several Hawaiians. Kalaniʻōpuʻu survived the exchange.

Cook and his expedition were the first Europeans to arrive in Hawaii. They were eventually followed by mass migrations of Europeans and Americans to the islands that gave rise to the overthrow of the [Kingdom of Hawaii](#), the aboriginal [monarchy](#) of the islands, by [pro-American](#) elements [beginning in 1893](#).

## Arrival

[James Cook](#) led three separate voyages to chart areas of the globe unknown to the [Kingdom of Great Britain](#).<sup>[2]</sup> During his [third and final](#)

[voyage](#), he serendipitously encountered what are known today as the [Islands of Hawaii](#). He first sighted the islands on 18 January 1778 and landed on both [Kauai](#) and [Ni'ihau](#).

On 2 February 1778, Cook continued on to the coast of North America and Alaska, mapping and searching for a [Northwest Passage](#) to the Atlantic Ocean for approximately nine months. In November, he returned to the island chain to resupply, initially exploring the coasts of [Maui](#) and the [Big Island of Hawaii](#) and trading with locals, then making anchor in Kealahou Bay in January 1779. Cook and his crew were initially welcomed and treated with honour, as his arrival coincided with the [Makahiki](#) season, an ancient New Year festival in honour of the god [Lono](#) of the [Hawaiian religion](#), and a celebration of the yearly harvest. The idea or suggestion that the [Native Hawaiians](#) considered Cook to be the god Lono himself is considered<sup>[by whom?](#)</sup> to be inaccurate and is attributed to [William Bligh](#). It is conceivable that some Hawaiians may have used the name of Lono as a metaphor when describing Cook or other possible explanations other than Hawaiians simply assuming the explorer was their own deity.

However, after Cook and the crews of both ships, [HMS Resolution](#) and [HMS Discovery](#), left the islands, the festival season had ended and the season for battle and war had begun under the worship and rituals for [Kūka'iliimoku](#), the god of war. Although Cook's sequential visits may have coincided with native traditional seasons, the natives had soured on Cook and his men by the time of Cook's initial departure. [John Ledyard](#) was the only American aboard Cook's ship during this time. Ledyard was present during the events leading up to and during Cook's death, and wrote a detailed account of the events in his journals.

During Cook's initial visit, he attempted to barter with the Hawaiians and ordered his men to remove the wood used to border the natives' sacred "Morai" burial ground, used for high-ranking individuals and depictions of their gods. Ledyard says in his journals that Cook offered some iron hatchets for the wooden border around the Morai and when the dismayed and insulted chiefs refused, Cook proceeded to give orders to ascend the Morai, chop down the fence and load the boats with the wood. John Ledyard also tells of an episode where Captain [Charles Clerke](#) accused a native chieftain of stealing the *Resolution's* [jolly boat](#). However, the boat was soon found and the native chief was incensed by the accusation. After staying in the bay for 19 days, Cook and his two ships sailed out of the bay.



The dagger purportedly used, on display at the  
Royal British Columbia Museum  
 in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada



Ka'awaloa in 1779 by John Webber,  
 artist aboard Cook's ship

On 6 February Cook's ships left Kealakekua Bay. They were soon met with an unexpected hard gale which wrenched the mainmast of the *Resolution*. On 11 February, the *Resolution* returned again to Kealakekua Bay to make repairs. Ledyard writes on 13 February:

Our return to this bay was as disagreeable to us as it was to the inhabitants, for we were reciprocally tired of each other. They had been oppressed and were weary of our prostituted alliance...It was also equally evident from the looks of the natives as well as every other appearance that our friendship was now at an end, and that we had nothing to do but to hasten our departure to some different island where our vices were not known, and where our intrinsic virtues might gain us another short space of being wondered at.

While the *Resolution* was anchored in [Kealakekua Bay](#), one of its two [longboats](#) was stolen from the ship by the Hawaiians,<sup>[15]</sup> testing the foreigners' reaction to see how far they could go with such a significant loss. The Hawaiians had begun openly stealing from the foreigners. To try to obtain the return of the stolen longboat from the Hawaiians, Cook attempted to kidnap the [ali'i nui](#) of the island of Hawaii, [Kalani'ōpu'u](#). Possibly being



quite sick at this point, Cook made what were later described as a series of poor decisions.

### Attempt to take the ali'i nui hostage



One of the most famous reproductions of 'Death of Captain Cook' by [John Cleveley the Younger](#), Aquatint by [Francis Jukes](#)



**A cropped version of the original painting by Cleveley which was discovered in 2004**



**Painting, *Death of Captain Cook* by eyewitness [John Webber](#)**

On the morning of 14 February 1779, Cook and his men launched from *Resolution* along with a company of armed marines. They went directly to the ruling chief's enclosure where Kalani'ōpu'u was still sleeping. They woke him and directed him, urgently but without threat, to come with them. As Cook and his men marched the ruler out of the royal enclosure, Cook himself held the hands of the elder chief as they walked away from the town toward the beach. Kalani'ōpu'u's favourite wife, [Kānekapōlei](#), saw them as they were leaving and yelled after her husband but he ignored her and did not stop. She called to the other chiefs and the townspeople to alert them to the departure of her husband. Two chiefs, [Kana'ina](#) (Kalaimanokaho'owaha), the young son of the former ruler, [Keawe'opala](#), and Nuaa, the king's personal attendant, followed the group to the beach with the king's wife behind them pleading along the way for the *ali'i nui* to stop and come back.

By the time they got to the beach, Kalani'ōpu'u's two youngest sons, who had been following their father believing they were being invited to visit the ship again with the ruler, began to climb into the boats waiting at the shore. Kānekapōlei shouted to them to get out of the boat and pleaded with her husband to stop. The ruler then realized that Cook and his men were not asking him to visit the ship, but were attempting to abduct him. At this point he stopped and sat down.

### Death of Cook

Cook's men were confronted on the beach by an elderly [kahuna](#) who approached them holding a [coconut](#) and chanting. They yelled at the priest to go away, but he kept approaching them while singing the [mele](#). When Cook and his men looked away from the old kahuna, they saw that the beach was now filled with thousands of Native Hawaiians. Cook told Kalani'ōpu'u to get up but the ruler refused. As the townspeople began to gather around them, Cook and his men began to back away from the hostile crowd and raise their guns. The two chiefs and Kānekapōlei shielded the *ali'i nui* as Cook tried to get him to his feet.

Kana'ina angrily approached Cook, who reacted by striking the chief with the broad (flat) side of his sword. Kana'ina jumped at Cook and grabbed him. Some accounts state that Kana'ina did not intend to hit Cook while other descriptions say the chief deliberately struck the navigator across the head with his [leiomano](#). Either way, Kana'ina pushed Cook, who fell to the sand. As Cook attempted to get up, Nuaa lunged at him and fatally stabbed him in the chest with a metal dagger, obtained by trade from Cook's ship during the same visit. Cook fell with his face in the water. This caused a violent, close-quarters melee between the Hawaiians and Cook's men.

Four of the [Royal Marines](#) (Corporal James Thomas and Privates Theophilus Hinks, Thomas Fachett, and John Allen) were killed and two were wounded. The remaining sailors and marines, heavily outnumbered, continued to fire as they retreated to their small boat and rowed back to their ship, killing several of the angered people on the beach, including possibly High Chief

Kana'ina. Cook's ships did not leave Kealahou Bay until 22 February; they had remained for another week to continue repair of the mast and collect better-quality drinking water.

A young [William Bligh](#), the future captain of [HMS Bounty](#), later claimed to have been watching with a spyglass from *Resolution* as Cook's body was dragged up the hill to the town by the Native Hawaiians, where they tore him to pieces. Despite the enmity, the Hawaiians had prepared his body with funerary rituals usually reserved for the chiefs and highest elders of society. Hawaiians placed value on bones, particularly the long bones, such as in the legs, and would remove them from the rest of the body for keeping. As part of an honour ritual, Cook's heart was [eaten](#) by the four most powerful Hawaiian chiefs. After requests from the British, some of his remains were returned to his crew for [burial at sea](#).

[Kindly visit this Web Link also.](#)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death\\_of\\_Cook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death_of_Cook)

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[TEN Things You May Not Know About Captain James Cook](#)

<https://www.history.com/news/10-things-you-may-not-know-about-captain-james-cook>

Two hundred forty-five years after he landed in Australia, learn 10 surprising facts about the explorer who vowed to sail "as far as I think it possible for man to go."

### **1. Cook joined the Royal Navy relatively late in life.**

Cook worked on a Yorkshire farm in his youth before winning an apprenticeship with a merchant sailing company at age 17. He cut his teeth as a mariner on shipping voyages in the choppy waters of the North and Baltic Seas and spent the next decade rising through the ranks and mastering the art of navigation. He was being groomed to become a captain, but in 1755, he shocked his superiors by quitting his merchant sailing career and enlisting in the British Royal Navy as a common seaman. Cook was 26—far older than most new

recruits—yet it didn't take long for the Navy to recognize his talent. He was promoted to ship's master in only two years, and later became one of the first men in British naval history to rise through the enlisted ranks and take command of his own vessel.

## **2. He was an expert mapmaker.**

Cook first rose to prominence as a cartographer during the Seven Years' War, when his detailed charts of the Saint Lawrence River helped the British pull off a surprise attack against French-held Quebec. In the early 1760s, he was given a ship and tasked with charting the island of Newfoundland off the coast of Canada. The map he produced was so accurate that it was still in use in the 20th century. Cook's skill at charting the seas would later become a crucial tool in his explorer's arsenal. He won command of his first round-the-world voyage in part because he could be trusted to navigate in uncharted territory and bring home precise maps of the lands he discovered.

## **3. Cook's first voyage included a secret mission from the British government.**

Cook's career as an explorer began in August 1768, when he left England on HM Bark Endeavour with nearly 100 crewmen in tow. Their journey was ostensibly a scientific expedition—they were charged with sailing to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus across the face of the sun—but it also had a hidden military agenda. Cook carried sealed orders instructing him to seek out the "Great Southern Continent," an undiscovered landmass that was believed to lurk somewhere near the bottom of the globe.

The explorer followed orders and sailed south to the 40th parallel, but found no evidence of the fabled continent. He then turned west and circled New Zealand, proving it was a pair of islands and not connected to a larger landmass. Cook would later resume his search for the Southern Continent during his second circumnavigation of the globe in the early

1770s and came tantalizingly close to sighting Antarctica before pack ice forced him to turn back.

#### **4. His ship Endeavour nearly sank on the Great Barrier Reef.**

After landing in Australia during his first voyage, Cook pointed his ship north and headed for the Dutch seaport of Batavia. Because he was in unmapped territory, he had no idea he was sailing directly into the razor-sharp coral formations of the Great Barrier Reef.

On June 11, 1770, his ship Endeavour slammed into a coral reef and began taking on water, endangering both his crew and his priceless charts of his Pacific discoveries. Cook's men frantically pumped water out of the holds and threw cannons and other equipment overboard to lighten the ship's weight. They even used an old sail to try and plug a hole in their hull. After more than 20 desperate hours, they finally stopped the leak and limped toward the Australian coast. It would take Cook nearly two months of repairs to make his ship seaworthy again.

#### **5. Cook helped pioneer new methods for warding off scurvy.**

In the 18th century, the specter of scurvy—a disease caused by a lack of vitamin C—loomed over every long-distance sea voyage. Cook, however, managed to keep all three of his expeditions nearly scurvy-free. This was partially because of his obsession with procuring fresh food at each of his stops, but many have also credited his good fortune to an unlikely source: sauerkraut.

While Cook didn't know the cure or cause of scurvy, he did know that the nutrient-rich pickled cabbage seemed to keep the disease at bay, so he brought several tons of it on his voyages. His only problem was getting his crew to eat it. To trick them, Cook simply had sauerkraut "dressed every day" for the officers' table. When the enlisted men saw their



superiors eating it, they assumed it was a delicacy and requested some for themselves.

#### **6. Even Britain's enemies respected Cook.**

While Cook's journeys took place during a time when Britain was variously at war with the United States, Spain and France, his reputation as a pioneering explorer allowed him to travel the seas with relative impunity. In July 1772, a squadron of Spanish vessels briefly detained his ships, only to release them after they realized Cook was in command. Likewise, when Cook's third voyage set sail during the American Revolution, Benjamin Franklin wrote a memo to colonial ship captains instructing them to treat the British vessels as "common friends to mankind" if they encountered them at sea.

#### **7. He searched for the Northwest Passage.**

In 1776, a 47-year-old Cook set sail on his third voyage of discovery—this time a search for the elusive Northwest Passage in the Arctic. After traveling halfway around the world, he led the ships HMS Resolution and Discovery on a perilous survey of the upper coasts of western Canada and Alaska. Cook came within 50 miles of the western entrance to the passage, but his attempts to locate it were ultimately thwarted by freezing weather, violent currents and heavy ice floes in the Bering Sea. When the extreme conditions drove his crew to the brink of mutiny, Cook reluctantly turned south for the summer. He would die before he had a chance to resume his search.

#### **8. Natives mistook him for a god when he landed in the Hawaiian Islands.**

During Cook's third voyage, he became the first European to set foot on Hawaii, which he called the "Sandwich Islands" after his patron the Earl of Sandwich. Hawaiians at Kealahou Bay celebrated Cook's January 1779 landing with joyous celebrations, and for good reason: by some strange coincidence, the explorer's arrival coincided with an annual

festival honoring the Hawaiian fertility god Lono. Since the natives had never seen white men or massive sailing ships like Cook's, they assumed he was their deity and lavished him with feasts and gifts. The Europeans responded by greedily stripping Kealakekua of food and supplies, but when one of Cook's sailors died from a stroke, the natives realized the strangely dressed Europeans weren't immortals after all. From then on, Cook's relationship with the Hawaiians became increasingly strained.

#### **9. He suffered a grisly death.**

While docked for repairs in Hawaii in February 1779, Cook became enraged after a group of natives stole a cutter ship from one of his boats. He went ashore and tried to take King Kalani'ōpu'u hostage, but the Hawaiians feared their leader would be killed and swarmed to his aid. When Cook's ship Discovery fired its cannons at another group of Hawaiians, the explorer panicked and discharged a rifle before fleeing to a waiting boat. He didn't get far before he was pelted by stones and struck by a club. A Hawaiian warrior then brandished a knife—a gift from Cook—and plunged it into his back. Cook fell into the surf and was repeatedly stabbed and bashed with rocks. After he perished, the Hawaiians ritualistically prepared his corpse as they would that of a king. They preserved his hands in sea salt, then roasted the rest of his body in a pit before cleaning his bones.

#### **10. NASA named spacecraft after his ships.**

Cook explored and mapped more territory than any navigator of his era, and his achievements later saw him honored by NASA. Cook's HMS Discovery was one of several historical vessels that inspired the name of the third space shuttle, and NASA later named their final shuttle "Endeavour" after the ship he commanded on his first circumnavigation of the globe. When the shuttle Discovery made its final space flight in 2011, its crew carried a special medallion made by the Royal Society in honor of Cook.



(😊)\* (😊)\* (😊)\* (😊)\* (😊)















# List of Australian places named by James Cook

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Australian\\_places\\_named\\_by\\_James\\_Cook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Australian_places_named_by_James_Cook)

This is a list of **Australian places named by James Cook**. James Cook was the first navigator to chart most of the Australian east coast, one of the last major coastlines in the world unknown to Europeans at the time. Cook named many bays, capes and other geographic features, nearly all of which are still gazetted, and most of which are still in use today, although in some places the spelling is slightly different. This is a list of the placenames he used in his first voyage listed from south to north as described on his 1773 chart and in his journals.









## List
















| Name                        | Date (1770 ) | Reason for naming   | Coords   | Notes  |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|--|--|
| <a href="#">Point Hicks</a> | 19 April     | Lieutenant <a href="#">Zachary Hickes</a> , "was the first who discover'd this land"<br><br>However, there is no land feature at Cook's coordinates. In 1970, Cape Everard was renamed Point Hicks. |  <a href="#">37°48'S 149°16'E</a> | spelled his name Hickes, Cook wrote it without the "e" |
| <a href="#">Ram Head</a>    | 19 April     | Ramhead "go in to <a href="#">Plymouth Sound</a> "  |  <a href="#">37°46'S 149°29'E</a> |  |











|                                  |                  |   |  |  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---|--|--|
| Cape Howe                        | 20 April         | Richard Howe, 1st Earl Howe   |  37°30'S 149°58'E         |  |
| Cape Dromedary (Montague Island) | 21 April         | A point running out from under Mount Dromedary.   |  36°17'S 150°08'E         | Cook mistook Montague Island for a headland.               |
| Mount Dromedary                  | 21 April         | <i>"pretty high mountain laying near the shore which on account of its figure I named Mount Dromedary"</i>                          |  36°17'51"S 150°01'00"E   | now called Mount Gulaga                                    |
| Batemans Bay                     | 21 April         |   |  35°42'S 150°11'E         |  |
| Point Upright                    | 22 April         | <i>"on account of its perpendicular Clifts"</i>   |  35°37'S 150°19'E         |  |
| Pigeon House                     | 22 April         | <i>"a remarkable peaked hill laying inland the top of which look'd like a Pigeon house"</i>   |  35°17'S 150°17'E         | Marked on chart as Pidgeon House                           |
| Cape St George                   | 23 April         | discovered on St George's Day   |  35°10'S 150°45'E       | now Jervis Bay Territory                                   |
| Long Nose                        | 25 April         | <i>"on account of its Figure"</i>   |  34°48'S 150°40'E       | now called Beecroft Peninsula (to the north of Jervis Bay) |
| Red Point                        | 25 April         | red colour  |  34°29'S 150°55'E       |  |
| Point Solander                   | 28 April         | Daniel Solander, botanist on board  |  34°00'S 151°14'E       | to the south of Botany Bay                                 |
| Botany Bay                       | 28 April – 6 May | <i>"The great quantity of plants Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander found in this place occasioned my giving it the Name of Botany Bay"</i> |  33°58'S 151°10'E       | originally Stingray Harbour                                |
| Cape Banks                       | 6 May            | Joseph Banks  |  33°59'S 151°15'E       | to the north of Botany Bay                                 |
| Port Jackson                     | 6 May            | George Jackson, a secretary of the Admiralty  |  33°50'S 151°16'E       |  |
| Broken Bay                       | 7 May            | <i>"broken land that appear'd to form a bay"</i>  |  33°34'07"S 151°19'00"E | Cook's Broken Bay was the area near Narrabeen Lake.        |

















|                   |        |   |  |   |
|-------------------|--------|---|--|---|
| Cape Three Points | 7 May  | "high land which projected out in 3 bluff Points"   |  33°29'S 151°26'E         | between Copacabana and Avoca Beach  |
| Point Stephens    | 11 May | Sir Philip Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty (1763–95)   |  32°44'S 152°12'E         | On the coast near Fingal Bay, New South Wales   |
| Port Stephens     | 11 May | Sir Philip Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty   |  32°41'46"S 152°08'30"E   |   |
| Black Head        | 11 May |   |  32°04'S 152°32'E         | SE of Tinonee   |
| Cape Hawke        | 11 May | Sir Edward Hawke, 1st Baron Hawke, First Lord of the Admiralty  |  32°12'S 152°34'E         |   |
| Three Brothers    | 12 May | "3 remarkable large high hills lying Contiguous to each other... bore some resemblance to each other" |  31°39'52"S 152°46'26"E   | called separately South Brother (  31°44'37"S 152°40'15"E), Middle Brother and North Brother |
| Smoakey Cape      | 13 May | "fires that Caused a great Quantity of smoke" on the cape   |  30°54'S 153°06'E       |   |
| Solitary Isles    | 15 May |   |  29°55'S 153°23'E       |   |
| Cape Byron        | 15 May | John Byron  |  28°37'58"S 153°38'20"E | Easternmost point of Australia  |
| Mount Warning     | 16 May | breakers found within sight   |  28°23'50"S 153°16'15"E |   |
| Point Danger      | 16 May | Point off which shoals lie  |  28°10'S 153°33'E       | Cook's Point Danger was Fingal Head – 2n Miles South of the present-day Point Danger on the Qld–NSW border  |
| Point Lookout     | 17 May |   |  27°26'S 153°33'E       | North-eastern point of North Stradbroke Island  |
| Morton Bay        | 17 May | James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton, was President of the Royal Society                                |  27°15'S 153°15'E       | Moreton was a later misspelling of Morton. What Cook named <i>Morton Bay</i> comprised the  |













|                     |        |  |  |   |
|---------------------|--------|--|--|---|
|                     |        |  |  | Pacific Ocean side of what is now called <i>Moreton Island</i> . The name <i>Moreton Bay</i> is now applied to larger expanse of water on the inland side of Moreton and <i>Stradbroke</i> Islands, comprising the mouth of the <i>Brisbane River</i> . |
| Cape Morton         | 17 May | James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton   |  27°01'S 153°28'E         | Northern end of <i>Moreton Island</i>   |
| Glasshouse Bay      | 17 May |  |  27°04'S 153°17'E         | Cook did not realise it was part of <i>Moreton Bay</i> ; between Moreton Island and <i>Bribie Island</i>  |
| The Glass Houses    | 17 May | hills resemble <i>glass houses</i>   |  26°55'S 152°56'E         | Now called The Glass House Mountains  |
| Double Island Point | 18 May | <i>"on account of its figure... the point itself is of such an unequal Height that it looks like 2 Small Islands laying under the land"</i>  |  25°55'57"S 153°11'12"E   |   |
| Wide Bay            | 18 May | large open bay   |  25°54'S 153°08'E       | Wide Bay–Burnett is used as the <i>region name</i> for the larger surrounding area today. <i>Rainbow Beach</i> is on the bay.   |
| Indian Head         | 19 May | <i>"a number of the Natives were Assembled"</i> there  |  25°00'S 153°22'E       | Eastern point of <i>Fraser Island</i>   |
| Sandy Cape          | 20 May | <i>sand</i>  |  24°41'52"S 153°15'21"E | Northern point of Fraser Island   |
| Break Sea Spit      | 21 May | <i>"now we had smooth water, whereas upon the whole Coast to the Southward of it we had always a high Sea or swell from the South-East."</i> |  24°25'S 153°13'E       | shoal projecting north from the north tip of Fraser Island  |




|                      |        |   |  |   |
|----------------------|--------|---|--|---|
| Herveys Bay          | 21 May | Augustus Hervey, 3rd Earl of Bristol                              |  25°17'7"S 152°52'22"E  |   |
| South Head           | 23 May | South head of Bustard Bay   |  24°08'54"S 151°53'09"E | Now known as Round Hill Head, Cook's first landing in Queensland and second in Australia.                           |
| Bustard Bay          | 23 May | bustard (bird)  |  24°06'S 151°49'E       |   |
| North Head           | 23 May | North head of Bustard Bay   |  24°01'S 151°46'E       | Now known as Bustard Head   |
| Cape Capricorn       | 25 May | Tropic of Capricorn   |  23°28'S 151°13'E       | NE point of Curtis Island   |
| Keppel Isles         | 26 May | Augustus Keppel, 1st Viscount Keppel                              |  23°10'30"S 150°57'40"E | Great Keppel Island largest of the group  |
| Keppel Bay           | 27 May | Augustus Keppel, 1st Viscount Keppel                              |  23°23'S 150°53'E       |   |
| Cape Manyfold        | 27 May | <i>"from the Number of high Hills over it"</i>                    |  22°41'S 150°50'E       |   |
| The Two Brothers     | 28 May |   |  22°42'S 150°59'E     |   |
| Island Head          | 28 May |   |  22°20'S 150°39'E     |   |
| Cape Townshend       | 28 May | Charles Townshend, Lord of the Admiralty 1765-1770 <sup>[5]</sup> |  22°12'S 150°29'E     | northern tip of Townshend Island  |
| Shoal Water Bay      | 28 May | Shoal water   |  22°22'S 150°22'E     |   |
| Northumberland Isles | 28 May |   |  21°40'S 150°10'E     |   |
| Thirsty Sound        | 30 May | <i>"by reason we could find no fresh Water"</i>                   |  22°10'S 149°58'E     |   |
| Bay of Inlets        | 1 June | <i>"the Number of Inlets, Creeks, etc., in it."</i>               |  22°19'S 149°50'E     | Named a 100 km region of coastline from Cape Palmerston (south of Mackay) to Cape Townshend (name no longer in use) |
| Long Isle            | 1 June |   |  22°07'S 149°54'E     |   |
| Broad Sound          | 1 June |   |  22°10'S 149°45'E     |   |
| Cape Palmerston      | 1 June | Henry Temple, 3rd Viscount  |  21°01'S 149°29'E     | SE of Carmila   |








|                      |        |  |  |   |
|----------------------|--------|--|--|---|
|                      |        | Palmerston, Lord of the Admiralty, 1766–78   |  |   |
| Slade Point          | 2 June |  |  21°03'S 149°13'E         |   |
| Cape Hillsborough    | 2 June | Wills Hill, 1st Marquess of Downshire (the Earl of Hillsborough); First Secretary of State for the Colonies, and President of the Board of Trade |  20°54'S 149°02'E         | 30 km NNW of Mackay   |
| Repulse Bay          | 3 June |  |  20°33'S 148°45'E         |   |
| Cape Conway          | 3 June | General Henry Seymour Conway, Secretary of State 1765–68   |  20°31'S 148°54'E         |   |
| Whitsunday's Passage | 4 June | discovered on Whitsunday   |  20°17'S 148°52'E        | between Hamilton Island, Whitsunday Island and the mainland   |
| Cumberland Isles     | 4 June | Prince Henry, Duke of Cumberland and Strathearn,   |  20°34'S 149°08'E       | Originally the name for what are now called the Whitsunday Islands; Cook only called the passage Whitsundays. |
| Cape Gloucester      | 4 June | Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh   |  20°00'55"S 148°27'18"E | Actually an island  |
| Holburn Isle         | 4 June | Admiral Francis Holburne   |  19°43'S 148°21'E       |   |
| Edgecumbe Bay        | 4 June | Captain George Edgecumbe, 1st Earl of Mount Edgecumbe commanded the <i>Lancaster</i> in the fleet in North America in 1758 in which Cook served. |  20°06'S 148°23'E       |   |
| Mount Upstart        | 5 June | <i>"because being surrounded with low land it starts or rises up singly</i>  |  19°44'S 147°48'E       |   |








|                    |        |   |  |  |
|--------------------|--------|---|--|--|
|                    |        | <i>at the first making of it"</i>   |  |  |
| Cape Bowling Green | 5 June |   |  19°18'S 147°24'E         |  |
| Cape Cleveland     | 6 June | either in honour of a John Cleveland the Secretary to the Admiralty around that time, or after Cleveland, England where he was born. <sup>[6]</sup> |  19°10'S 147°00'E         | Cook spelled the name with an "e", adding to the confusion   |
| Cleveland Bay      | 6 June |   |  19°13'S 146°55'E         |  |
| Magnetical Island  | 6 June | <i>"the Compass did not traverse well when near it"</i>   |  19°08'S 146°50'E         | Now called Magnetic Island   |
| Palm Isles         | 6 June |   |  18°44'S 146°35'E         |  |
| Halifax Bay        | 8 June | George Montagu-Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax was Secretary of State 1763–65   |  18°50'S 146°30'E         |  |
| Point Hillock      | 8 June |   |  18°25'S 146°21'E       | on Hinchinbrook Island   |
| Cape Sandwich      | 8 June | John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich  |  18°14'S 146°17'E       | on Hinchinbrook Island   |
| Family Islands     | 8 June |   |  18°01'S 146°10'E       |  |
| Dunk Island        | 8 June | George Montagu-Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax  |  17°56'48"S 146°09'22"E |  |
| Rockingham Bay     | 8 June | Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham  |  18°08'S 146°04'E       |  |
| Double Point       | 8 June |   |  17°40'S 146°09'E       |  |
| Frankland Islands  | 9 June | Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, 5th Baronet   |  |  17°09'49"S 146°00'42"E |
| Cape Grafton       | 9 June | Augustus FitzRoy, 3rd Duke of Grafton was Prime Minister when Cook sailed   |  16°51'55"S 145°55'00"E |  |

|                                      |                    |  |  |   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|
| <a href="#">Fitzroy Island</a>       | 9 June             |  |  <a href="#">16°56'S 146°00'E</a>       |   |
| <a href="#">Green Island</a>         | 10 June            | <i>"a Low green woody Island"</i>  |  <a href="#">16°45'S 145°58'E</a>       |   |
| <a href="#">Trinity Bay</a>          | 10 June            | discovered on <a href="#">Trinity Sunday</a>   |  <a href="#">16°54'S 145°47'E</a>       |   |
| <a href="#">Cape Tribulation</a>     | 10 June            | <i>"because here began all our Troubles"</i>   |  <a href="#">16°04'S 145°28'E</a>       | Cook hit a reef here, before changing course, and later that night hitting Endeavour Reef.  |
| <a href="#">Hope Island</a>          | 13 June            | <i>"we were always in hopes of being able to reach these Islands"</i>  |  <a href="#">15°43'S 145°27'E</a>       |   |
| <a href="#">Weary Bay</a>            | 13 June            |  |  <a href="#">15°54'S 145°22'E</a>       |   |
| <a href="#">Endeavour River</a>      | 14 June – 4 August | <a href="#">HM Bark Endeavour</a>  |  <a href="#">15°27'30"S 145°14'00"E</a> | Ship beached while repairs conducted, near modern-day <a href="#">Cooktown</a>  |
| <a href="#">Cape Bedford</a>         | 4 August           | Probably after <a href="#">John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford</a> , who had been First Lord of the Admiralty, 1744–47                             |  <a href="#">15°13'S 145°20'E</a>      |   |
| <a href="#">Cape Flattery</a>        | 10 August          | <i>"We now judged ourselves to be clear of all Danger, having, as we thought, a Clear, open Sea before us; but this we soon found otherwise"</i> |  <a href="#">14°56'S 145°21'E</a>     |   |
| <a href="#">Islands of Direction</a> | 10 August          |  |  <a href="#">14°44'S 145°30'E</a>     | South Direction Island and North Direction Island   |
| <a href="#">Point Lookout</a>        | 11 August          |  |  <a href="#">14°49'S 145°13'E</a>     | Not to be confused with the <a href="#">Point Lookout</a> which Cook had earlier so named, being the north-eastern point of <a href="#">North Stradbroke Island</a> . |
| <a href="#">Lizard Island</a>        | 12 August          | <i>"only land Animals we saw here were <a href="#">Lizards</a>, and these seem'd</i>   |  <a href="#">14°40'S 145°27'E</a>     | Lizard Island still enjoys a substantial population of huge monitor lizards.  |

|                           |           |   |  |  |
|---------------------------|-----------|---|--|--|
|                           |           | <i>to be pretty Plenty"</i>   |  |  |
| Eagle Island              | 12 August | "We found on this Island a pretty number of Birds, the most of them sea Fowl, except <i>Eagles</i> ; 2 of the Latter we shott and some of the others" |  14°41'S 145°22'E   |  |
| Providential Channel      | 17 August | providence  |  12°36'S 143°49'E   |  |
| Cape Weymouth             | 17 August | Thomas Thynne, 1st Marquess of Bath, Viscount Weymouth was one of the Secretaries of State when the <i>Endeavour</i> sailed                           |  12°36'S 143°26'E   |  |
| Weymouth Bay              | 17 August | Thomas Thynne, 1st Marquess of Bath   |  12°29'S 143°20'E |  |
| Forbes Islands            | 19 August | Admiral John Forbes was a Commissioner of Longitude in 1768, and had been a Lord of the Admiralty 1756–63   |  12°17'S 143°24'E |  |
| Bolt Head                 | 19 August |   |  12°15'S 143°06'E |  |
| Sir Charles Hardy's Isles | 18 August |   |  11°55'S 143°28'E |  |
| Temple Bay                | 19 August | Richard Grenville-Temple, 2nd Earl Temple, brother of George Grenville, was First Lord of the Admiralty in 1756                                       |  12°18'S 143°08'E |  |
| Cockburn Islands          | 19 August | Admiral George Cockburn was a Commissioner of   |  11°51'S 143°18'E |  |

|                          |           |  |  |   |
|--------------------------|-----------|--|--|---|
|                          |           | Longitude and <b>Comptroller of the Navy</b> when Cook left England.   |  |   |
| <b>Cape Grenville</b>    | 19 August | <b>George Grenville</b>  |  11°58'S 143°15'E         |   |
| <b>Shelburne Bay</b>     | 20 August |  |  11°49'S 142°58'E         |   |
| <b>Orfordness</b>        | 20 August |  |  11°17'S 142°49'E         |   |
| <b>New Castle Bay</b>    | 21 August |  |  10°53'S 142°36'E         |   |
| <b>York Cape</b>         | 21 August | <b>Prince Edward, Duke of York and Albany</b>  |  10°41'S 142°31'E         | The northern tip of Australia's east coast now known as <i>Cape York</i> was named by Cook. <i>Cape York Peninsula</i> is the entire promontory between the <b>Gulf of Carpentaria</b> and the <b>Coral Sea (Pacific Ocean)</b> and was not named by Cook (who did not enter the Gulf of Carpentaria), but its name is derived from the name Cook gave to its northern tip. |
| <b>York Isles</b>        | 21 August | <b>Prince Edward, Duke of York and Albany</b>  |  10°41'S 142°31'E       |   |
| <b>Possession Island</b> | 22 August | <i>"in the Name of His Majesty King <b>George the Third</b> took possession of the whole Eastern coast from the above Latitude [38°S] down to this place by the Name of New Wales<sup>1</sup>"</i><br><br>However, the Admiralty's |  10°43'36"S 142°23'49"E | <sup>1</sup> <i>"The Admiralty copy, as well as that belonging to Her Majesty, calls it New South Wales."</i>   |



|   |           |  |  |  |
|---|-----------|--|--|--|
|   |           | instructions <sup>[9]</sup> did not authorized Cook to annex <a href="#">New Holland</a> (Australia), so there was no possession ceremony. Cook re-wrote his hilltop signalling drill as a possession ceremony when he learnt that the French had preceded him across the Pacific. <sup>[10]</sup> |  |  |
| <a href="#">Prince of Wales's Isles</a> | 22 August | <a href="#">George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales</a>   |  10°41'02"S 142°11'06"E |  |
| <a href="#">Cape Cornwall</a>           | 22 August |  |  10°46'S 142°11'E     | SW point of <a href="#">Prince of Wales Island</a> |
| <a href="#">Wallis Isles</a>            | 23 August | probably after Captain <a href="#">Samuel Wallis</a> , who made a voyage across the Pacific in the <i>Dolphin</i> in 1767, and discovered Tahiti   |  10°52'S 141°57'E     |  |
| <a href="#">Endeavours Strait</a>       | 23 August | <a href="#">HMB Endeavour</a>  |  10°49'S 142°06'E     |  |
| <a href="#">Booby Island</a>            | 23 August | <i>"mostly a barren rock frequented by Birds, such as <a href="#">Boobies</a>"</i>   |  10°36'S 141°54'E     |  |

[Kindly visit these Web Links for his QUOTES.](#)

[01] [https://www.azquotes.com/author/3217-James\\_Cook](https://www.azquotes.com/author/3217-James_Cook)

[02] <https://quotefancy.com/james-cook-quotes>

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# Further Sources

## See also

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- [Port-Christmas](#)

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- [The South Seas Project](#): maps and online editions of the Journals of James Cook's First Pacific Voyage, 1768–1771. Includes full text of journals kept by Cook, Joseph Banks and Sydney Parkinson, as well as the complete text of John Hawkesworth's 1773 Account of Cook's first voyage.
- [Digitised copies of log books from James Cook's voyages](#) at the [British Atmospheric Data Centre](#)
- [Works by James Cook](#) at [Project Gutenberg](#)
- [Works by or about James Cook](#) at the [Internet Archive](#)

- [Works by James Cook](#) at [LibriVox](#) (public domain audiobooks) 🔊
- [Log book of Cook's second voyage](#): high-resolution digitised version in Cambridge Digital Library
- [Digitised Tapa cloth catalogue](#) held at [Auckland Libraries](#)

## **Collections and museums**

- [Cook's Pacific Encounters: Cook-Forster Collection online](#) Images and descriptions of more than 300 artefacts collected during the three Pacific voyages of James Cook.
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